

Amendments to the Drawings:

The attached sheets of drawings include changes to Figures 14g, 14s and 14t. These sheets, which include Figures 14g, 14s and 14t, replace the original sheets including Figures 14g, 14s and 14t. In Figure 14g, reference number 880 has been amended to read 885. In Figure 14s, reference number 851 has been amended to read 886. In Figure 14t, reference number 853 has been deleted.

Attachment: Replacement Sheets
Annotated Sheets Showing Changes

REMARKS

Claims 1 – 31 and 63 are pending. Claims 32 – 62 and 64 – 106 are withdrawn from consideration. By this amendment, claim 1 and 18 are amended. In addition, the specification and Figures 14g, 14s, and 14t are amended. No new matter is introduced. Reconsideration and issuance of a Notice of Allowance are respectfully requested.

On page 2 the Office action objects to the drawings, specifically Figure 16b because this figure does not include the reference number 912. The specification is amended to delete this reference number in conjunction with Figure 16b. Withdrawal of the objection to the drawings is respectfully requested.

On page 2 the Office Action further objects to the drawings, and in particular to Figures 6a, 6c, 13, 14a, 14g, 14j – 14m, 14s, and 14t. The specification and Figures 14g, 14s, and 14t are amended. Withdrawal of the objection to the drawings is respectfully requested.

On page 2 the Office Action rejects claims 1, 2, 8, 10 – 13, 18, 19, 22, 24, 26 – 29 and 63 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) over U.S. Patent 5,093,718 to Hoarty et al. (hereafter Hoarty). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Office Action asserts that Hoarty discloses all the elements of claim 1.

Hoarty is directed to a videotex system in which data are periodically fed to nodes in a distribution system. The data include “classified ads and TV listings, local restaurant guides, sports and financial news, traffic and weather conditions. “See column 6, lines 29 – 34. The data are buffered at nodes 12 for subsequent delivery to individual subscribers by way of home interface controller (HIC) 16. The various sources of data in Hoarty’s system “originate in digitized video format for pictorial information, digitized sound for radio, and ASCII or EBCDIC text for textual information.” See column 6, lines 36 – 39. These digital data are processed at regional processing center 4, but remain in digital format. See column 6, lines 42 – 60. The processed data are “transmitted via computer modem over telephone lines 6 to a computer 8 placed in the headend 10 of the target cable system.” See column 5, lines 53 – 55. The computer 8 “acts merely as a buffer,” and is not required in the system. See column 5, lines 65 – 68. The digital data are forwarded to a node 12 and then to a HIC 16 over one of 31 interactive channels. The HIC 16 acts as a switching device to select one of the unused 31 interactive channels. Once connected to the node 12 over an interactive channel, the user is able to interact with the node 12 using remote control 40 to “select choices and call-up desired

information. See column 11, lines 9 – 10. Thus, Hoarty is intended to overcome bandwidth limitations of prior videotext systems by moving content to a series of nodes that are removed from a central processor to processors located near the end-user.

In contrast to Hoarty, claim 1, as amended, recites means, connected to the connector, for selecting a portion of the textual data, comprising means for receiving a subscriber entry indicating a title of an electronic book, wherein the title correlates to a portion of the textual data. Nowhere does Hoarty suggest processing and transmission of electronic books, means for selecting a portion of textual data comprising means for receiving a subscriber entry indicating a title of an electronic book, wherein the title correlates to a portion of the textual data. Thus claim is patentable in view of Hoarty.

Furthermore, Hoarty does not disclose any menu structure, other than a passing reference to an “initial menu,” which can be found at column 13, line 19. The Examiner asserts that this reference to a menu anticipates the claim element of “a particular library menu relating to the textual data and based upon a subscriber-entered selection.” Applicant strongly disagrees. In this case, the one time recitation of a word in Hoarty simply does not disclose or suggest the recited claim element.

Similar to claim 1, claim 18 recites receiving a subscriber entry indicating a title of an electronic book, wherein the title correlates to a portion of the textual data. As noted above with respect to claim 1, Hoarty does not disclose or suggest this feature, and claim 18 is therefore patentable.

Considering claim 63, the Office Action simply refers to the reasons for rejecting claim 1. However, claim 63 is written in means-plus-function format. As such claim 63 must be interpreted in light of the specification. More specifically, claim 63 recites “means ... for displaying a particular library menu relating to the textual data and based upon a user-entered selection.” The display means includes the specific menu structure shown in summary form in Figure 13, and in more detail in Figures 14a – 14t. Hoarty does not disclose or suggest this menu structure. Instead, Hoarty’s sole reference to a menu can be found at column 13, line 19. Hoarty’s passing reference to an “initial menu” does not anticipate or suggest the “particular library menu relating to the textual data” that is recited in claim 63, and the detailed menu structure shown in Figures 13 – 14t. Accordingly, claim 63 is patentable.

Claims 2, 8, and 10 – 13 depend from patentable claim 1; and claims 19, 22, 24, and 26 depend from patentable claim 18. For these reasons and the additional features they recite, claims 2, 8, 10 – 13, 19, 22, 24, and 26 – 29 are also patentable. Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1, 2, 8, 10 – 13, 18, 19, 22, 24, 26 – 29, and 63 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) is respectfully requested.

On page 6 the Office Action rejects claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a); on page 7 the Office Action rejects claims 4, 5, 20, and 21 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a); on page 8 the Office Action rejects claims 6, 7 and 23 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a); and on 9 the Office Action rejects claims 9, 14 – 17, 25, and 30 – 31 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). These rejections are respectfully traversed.

Claims 3 – 7, 9, and 14 – 17 depend from patentable claim 1; and claims 20, 21, 23, 25, 30, and 31 depend from patentable claim 18. For this reason and the additional features they recite, claims 3 – 7, 9, 14 – 17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 30, and 31 are also patentable. Withdrawal of the rejections of claims 3 – 7, 9, 14 – 17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 30, and 31 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is respectfully requested.

In view of the above remarks, Applicant respectfully submits that the application is in condition for allowance. Prompt examination and allowance are respectfully requested.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further is desired in order to place the application in even better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact Applicant's undersigned representative at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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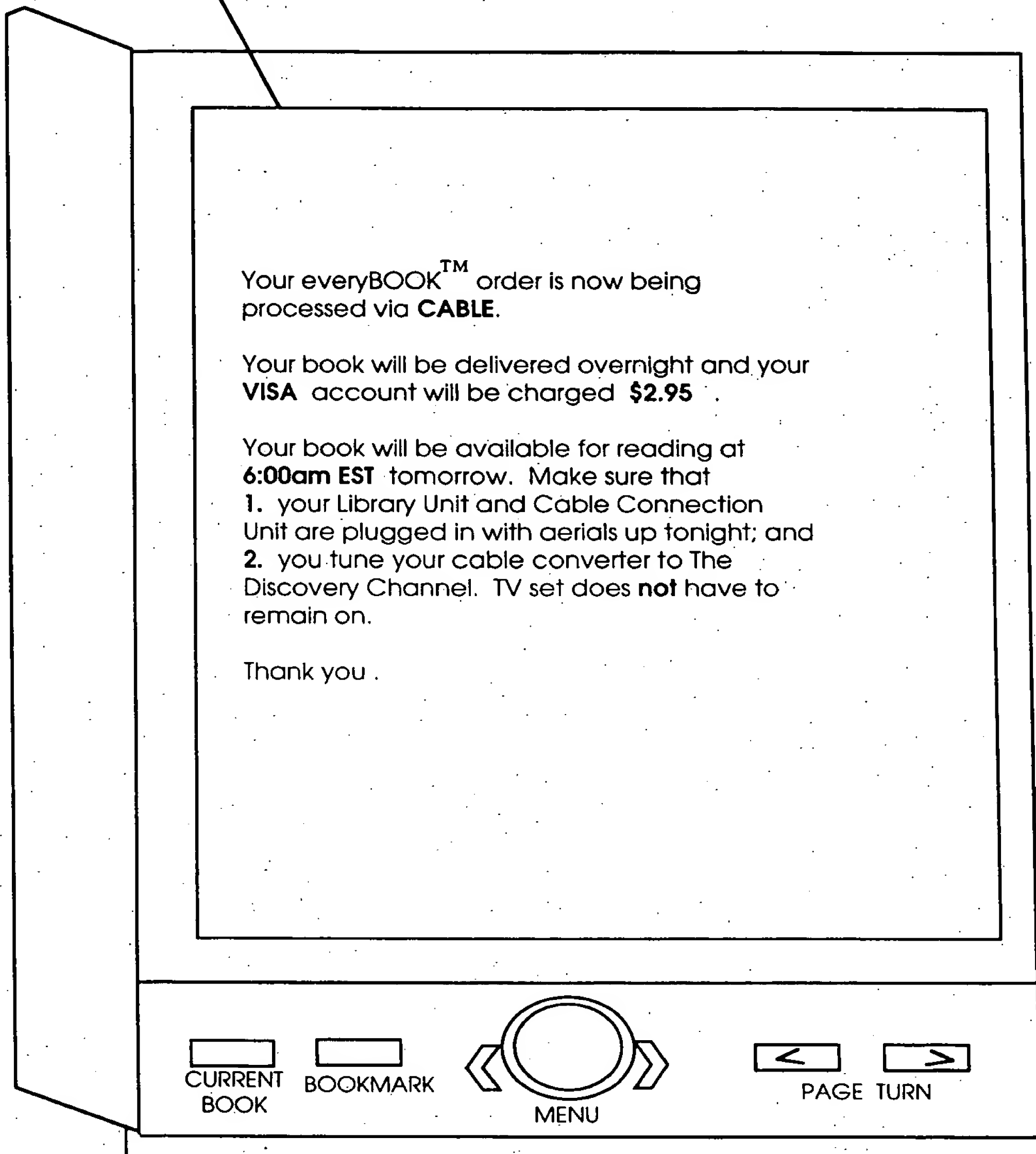
Fax: (202) 662-2739

Date: **July 26, 2005**

Attachments



885 Amended
880 to read 880
Fig. 14g

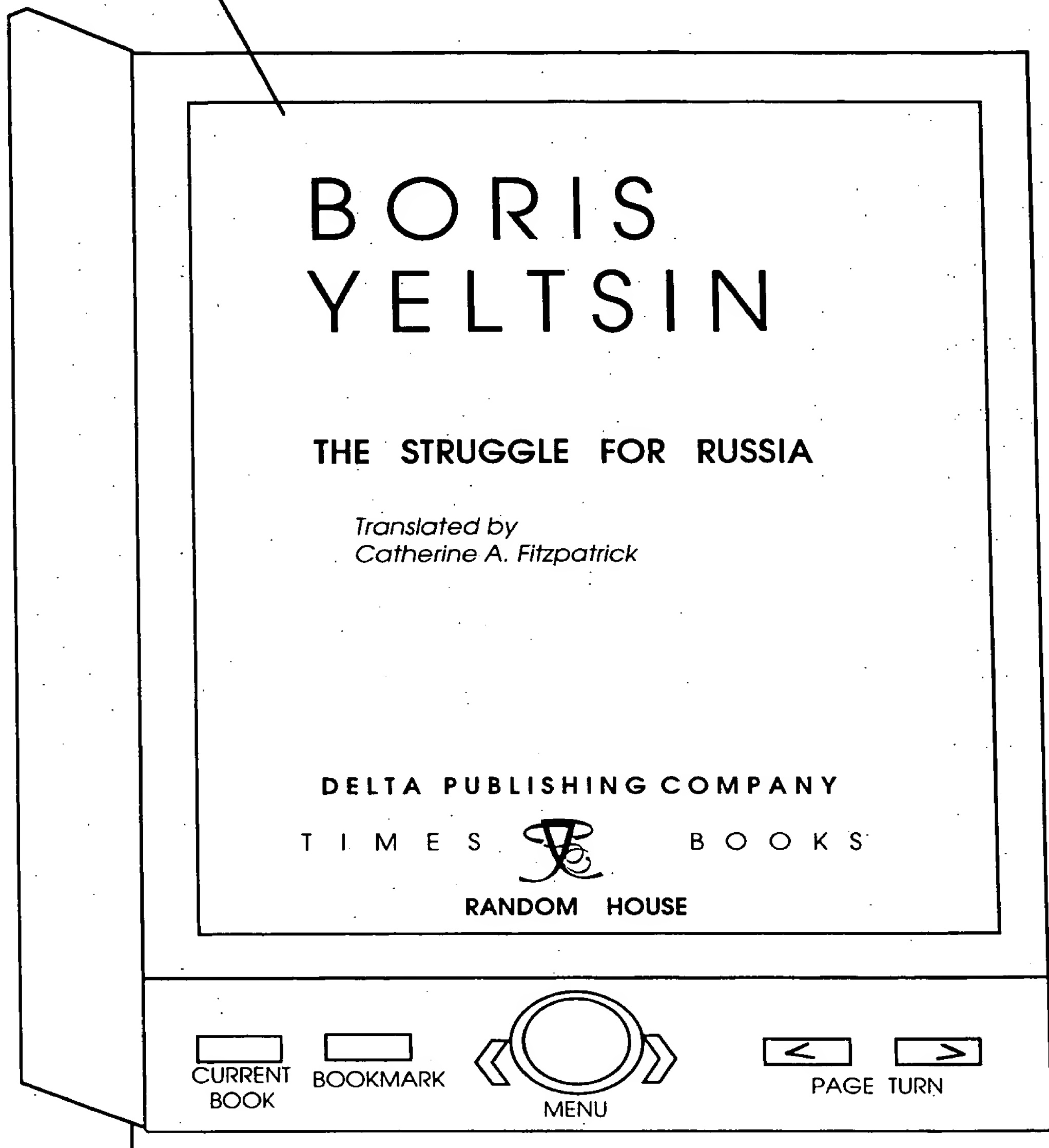




886 Amended
to read 886

851

Fig. 14s





deleted

853

Fig. 14t

ical demands: the resignation of Gorbachev. To be sure, as part of Ukraine, Donbas was now on Leonid Kravchuk's conscience. Vorkuta and Kuzbas were coal-mining areas I had visited a number of times and to which I would certainly return. Their demands were harshly formulated at times, and they expected a great deal from me, but they supported me during the tough reforms.

We have a saying in Russia that when you chop wood, the chips fly. Although Khasbulatov tried his best to portray the miners as economic chips flying from the Gaidar team's woodcutting, their demands did not fit the picture: These miners were not against reform. Nevertheless, they did try to defend their economic interests, insisting that such hard work should be rewarded with part of the overall profits from the industry. Unfortunately, we did not have precise mechanisms to turn such enterprises as coal mines into joint stock companies. There were long, hard negotiations under way constantly.

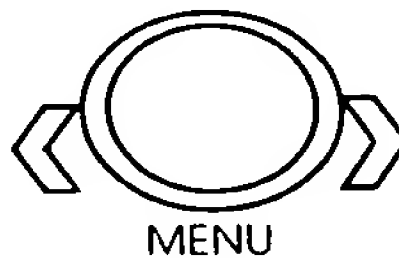
I must say that in the spring and summer of 1992, when the word *stoppage* resounded throughout the country (the work stoppage on trains with coal, the stoppage on factory floors, the stoppage of transportation), may aid Yuri Skokov very courageously conducted the negotiations with the miners.

I met Yuri Skokov when I worked at the Moscow City Executive Committee. He was director of Quantum, a large defense plant, and he had run for elections to the Soviet parliament against Vitaly Korotich, a prominent writer and journalist who at the time was editor in chief of *Ogonyok* (*Little Flame*), a pioneer of glasnost. Due to various backroom deals and party scheming (described in *Against the Grain*), Skokov won the election and proved himself to be a disciplined party protege.

Skokov is an intelligent man—that is the first thing that must be said about him. And very hard and taciturn. Many people were asking what his role was in my inner circle. It was a legitimate question. Skokov was actually the "shadow" prime minister whom I had always had in mind. Both Silayev, under whom Skokov chaired the Supreme Economic Counsel*, and Gaidar, on whose watch Skokov became chairman of the Security Council, sensed a latent threat.

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MENU



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